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Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC
Savannah River Site
Aiken, South Carolina

Savannah River Site Environmental Report Summary for 2013

Front Cover - David Scott of the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory provided this year's cover background photo. The flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) is a common native flowering tree in the eastern United States, with colorful cultivars favored for landscaping by homeowners. This tree grows to around 30 feet in height and shows truly beautiful displays throughout the year. White and pink flower-like bracts dominate its branches during March and April, and bright red berries appear with the approach of fall. Its leaves are bright green but turn to a vibrant red during fall. The beautiful white display of the dogwood is one of the first signs of spring in the pine and hardwood forests at SRS.

Other photos: top left – Kid's Day at SRS; top right – SRS employees supporting educational outreach; bottom right – SRS employees volunteer to support Project Vision; bottom left – local school children participate in an ecological workshop at SRS.

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Summary of the Environmental Report for 2013 and Monitoring Program

The Savannah River Site (SRS) began publishing the yearly SRS Environmental Report over 50 years ago and the report was first made available to the public in 1959. SRS wants to be very clear about the impact of our operations in our neighboring communities in 2013. This summary report is meant to:

- Give summary data to show our accomplishments, as well as areas where we could improve,
- Show how we followed all environmental laws and regulations, and
- Point out our more important programs and efforts.



Last year, SRS asked its neighbors how we could make the environmental report better. We listened to your concerns and suggestions and this year's report includes changes to how it is laid out as well as the kind of information we share.

We welcome your advice and ask you to fill out the attached comment card or complete the survey on our web site at <http://www.srs.gov/general/pubs/ersum/er13/index.html>. Using your feedback, we will continue to try to make these reports better and provide accurate and easy-to-understand information.

SRS is a government facility located in the western region of South Carolina along the Savannah River. The Site is approximately 300 square miles covering parts of Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties. SRS was built in the early 1950's to produce materials used to create nuclear weapons. Five nuclear reactors were built to produce these materials. Reactor operations continued until 1988. A number of support facilities including two chemical separation plants, a heavy water extraction plant, nuclear fuel and target fabrication facilities, a tritium extraction facility, and waste management facilities were also built, some that continue to operate today. Handling waste, cleaning up contaminated soil and water, and protecting nuclear material are now the main things we do at SRS.

SRS conducts an extensive environmental monitoring program to determine impacts, if any, from SRS operations to the surrounding communities and the environment. In addition to the environmental monitoring activities conducted on the Site, SRS also monitors a 2,000-square-mile area beyond the Site boundary.

OVERVIEW

SRS collects environmental samples both on and off site in neighboring cities, towns, and counties located in Georgia and South Carolina. The samples are checked for radionuclides (radioactive atoms with an unstable nucleus), metals, and other chemicals that could be in the environment because of activities at SRS. In addition to those associated with SRS, many of the radionuclides occur naturally or are present because of other activities and have nothing to do with SRS operations. SRS collects more than 5,000 samples of air, water, soil, sediment, food products, fish and seafood, wildlife, plants and trees each year.

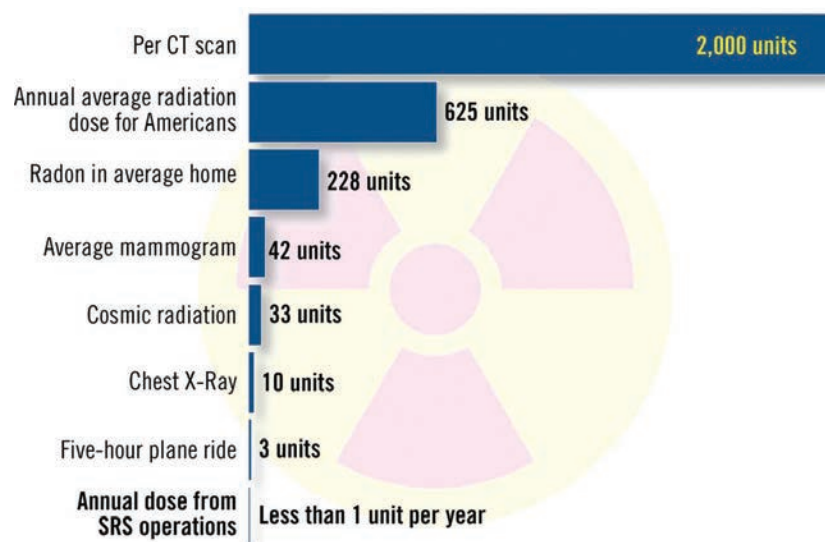
Results: Far Below Dose and Health Limits

During 2013, SRS continued to finish major goals related to its mission while keeping its record of environmental excellence, as its work continued to have little effect on the public and the environment. The Site's radioactive and chemical discharges to air and water were well below federal, state and Department of Energy (DOE) regulations and standards that are set to protect the public, environment, and Site workers. SRS calculates the dose from Site operations to a representative person who supposedly lived at the SRS boundary; drank milk and ate meat and vegetables from that location; drank water and ate fish from the Savannah River; and spent time on or near the river every day.

Millirem is a dose of absorbed energy adjusted to be equivalent for different kinds of radiation.

The total dose to this individual from SRS liquid and air releases was estimated at 0.19 millirem (mrem) for 2013. It is well below the dose limit of 100 mrem per year set by DOE for radiation exposure to the public from all sources combined.

You will find more information in Chapter 6, "Radiological Dose Assessments," of the *Savannah River Site Environmental Report for 2013*.



UNDERSTANDING RADIATION AND DOSE

Radiation is Part of Life

Radiation is the transfer of energy in the form of rays, waves, or particles through space. Radiation can come from as far away as outer space and from as near as the ground that you are standing on. Because it is naturally all around us, we cannot eliminate radiation from our environment. We can, however, reduce our exposure to it.

How Are We Exposed to Radiation?

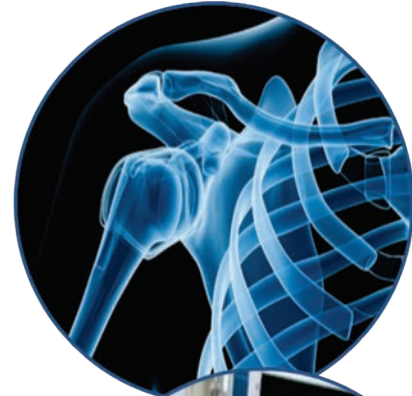
We are exposed to radiation in many different ways. Simply breathing particles that are in the air will cause some exposure. Every time we eat food or drink water, we receive radiation. We can be directly exposed to radiation from the sun or the ground. Contaminants in the air can land on grass in pastures and be eaten by cows, resulting in exposures from milk and beef when consumed.

According to the National Council on Radiation Protection, nearly half of the exposure of the average person living in the United States to radiation comes from medical sources such as x-rays, CT scans, and drugs with radioactive material known as radiopharmaceuticals.

Industries also use radiation in a variety of ways. Nuclear power plants use radioactive materials to produce electricity, industrial radiography uses x-rays to check for weak points in metal parts and welds before products are sold, the food industry uses irradiators (machines used to kill bacteria and other pathogens in food and other items). Devices that test the density of highway and construction materials, research reactors, and security screening at airports and shipping ports also use radioactive materials.

You may also have products in your homes such as clocks and watches that glow, ceramics such as Fiestaware® or smoke detectors that contain small amounts of radioactive material.

Radiation is everywhere and has been here since the earth was formed. While it can be dangerous if not controlled correctly, radiation has many uses that are helpful and can be an important part of our lives.



UNDERSTANDING RADIATION AND DOSE

What is a Radiation Dose?

Humans, plants, and animals can receive radiation doses from both natural and man-made sources. The yearly dose to the average person living in the United States is 625 mrem; this includes a yearly background dose of 311 mrem from naturally occurring radionuclides found in our bodies and in the earth, and from radiation from the sun. It also includes 300 mrem from medical procedures like x-rays, 13 mrem from products you use every day and less than 1 mrem from exposures from industry and work.

In 2013, the maximum dose to a representative member of the public from SRS operations was 0.19 mrem per year. DOE limits the exposure from DOE operations to an individual member of the public to 100 mrem per year. The dose standard of 100 mrem per year includes doses a person receives from routine DOE operations through the liquid pathways, including irrigation, and from the airborne exposure pathways. Some exposure pathways discussed in this summary are not included in the standard dose compliance calculation. This is because they apply to activities that are not typical for a member of the public such as consuming fish caught exclusively from the mouths of SRS streams or a small segment of the population such as onsite volunteer hunters. These doses are calculated and reported separately.

How Are We Exposed to Chemicals?

Chemicals may be present in air, water, and soil. Similar to radionuclides, these pollutants in air and rainwater can land on grass in pastures or in streams and lakes where they are absorbed by plants or eaten by animals. People become exposed by breathing, eating, drinking, or touching.

Laws require facilities, such as SRS, to obtain permits from federal and state agencies. These permits are intended to control the release of chemicals to the air or water. The permits set limits on the amount of a pollutant that can be released. The limits are set at levels protective of both human health and the environment.

2013 Environmental Monitoring and Sampling Results

SRS performs environmental monitoring to meet regulations and DOE orders. The monitoring results are used to figure out how operations at the Site affect the community and environment. DOE Order 458.1, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," specifies radiation dose standards for individual members of the public.

Detailed environmental monitoring and sampling program descriptions and results are available in the *Savannah River Site Environmental Report for 2013*.



Savannah River Site

Surface Water, Drinking Water, Groundwater Monitoring

Radiological Surface Water and Sediment Monitoring

SRS monitors the quality of surface water, including storm water and stream sediment in onsite streams: Upper Three Runs, Fourmile Branch, Pen Branch, Steel Creek, Lower Three Runs, McQueen's Branch, and the Savannah River.



The results are far below limits. There is no indication water quality was negatively impacted or sediment buildup increased by SRS operations.

Surface Water Chemical Monitoring

SRS monitors liquids that are directly released into lakes and streams (effluent water) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted by the state of South Carolina. The state issues a permit that sets the limits on release of different kinds of contaminants (oil and grease, metals, chlorine, etc.).

During 2013, SRS met the requirements for permits in all facilities over 99% of the time. Three out of approximately 3,914 sample analyses performed during 2013 exceeded NPDES permit limits, a 99.92% compliance rate. SRS received two Notices of Violation (NOV) from the state of South Carolina for two of the three exceedances. SRS voluntarily implemented extensive corrective actions to address the violations, and penalties were not assessed. You will find additional information in Chapter 3, "Compliance Summary," of the *Savannah River Site Environmental Report for 2013*.

WATER MONITORING

Monitoring Onsite and Georgia Groundwater

SRS monitors onsite groundwater for contaminants including trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and radioactive contaminants including tritium, strontium-90, and technetium-99.

Most of the contaminated groundwater is found in the central area of SRS and does not affect areas beyond the boundaries of SRS. Currently, groundwater contaminant levels beneath a small area (less than 3 %) of SRS are greater than the standards set by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and the state of South Carolina. SRS continues clean up activities to restore ground water to beneficial use and prevent any further exposure to contaminants.

SRS also continues to monitor for tritium in groundwater wells in Georgia. Tritium concentrations in these wells are far below the EPA safe drinking water limit and there is no evidence the tritium came from SRS.

You will find more information in Chapter 7, “Groundwater,” of the *Savannah River Site Environmental Report for 2013*.

Onsite and Municipal Drinking Water Facilities

SRS operates onsite water treatment facilities that supply most of the drinking water at SRS.

All samples collected from these systems in 2013 met the state of South Carolina and EPA chemical water quality standards.

SRS also gathers samples at four water treatment facilities that use water from the Savannah River. Two of these facilities are located in Beaufort, South Carolina, one is in Savannah, Georgia, and one is in North Augusta, South Carolina.

No monitored drinking water results were over the maximum contaminate levels set by the states of South Carolina and Georgia or EPA.

You will find more information in Chapter 5, “Environmental Surveillance,” of the *Savannah River Site Environmental Report for 2013*.

Air Monitoring

SRS monitors many different pathways in order to study our effect on workers, the public, animals, and plants. We monitor the air at several locations to make sure our work is not affecting the air of nearby communities.

Radiological Air Monitoring

SRS monitors radionuclides in air releases to demonstrate compliance with EPA's National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and DOE dose standards.

In 2013, the Total Effective Dose (TED) from all sources at SRS calculated for NESHAP compliance was 0.038 mrem per year, well below the EPA 10 mrem per year standard. The TED from all sources at SRS calculated for DOE order compliance was 0.05 mrem per year.

Chemical Air Monitoring

The release of air pollutants is regulated at SRS under two Clean Air Act operating permits. Under these permits, SRS monitors chemical pollutants such as carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, and tiny pieces (particulate) of matter.

Releases of these pollutants were far below permit limits this year.

You will find more information in Chapter 4, "Effluent Monitoring," of the *Savannah River Site Environmental Report for 2013*.



Photos:

Top Right - Typical Stack at an SRS Facility

Bottom Right - Field Technician Takes Reading at an Air Monitoring Station

FOOD PRODUCTS

Monitoring Food Products

Meat and Vegetables

In 2013, SRS sampled cabbage, collards, wheat, fruit, and beef from farms near SRS. *The highest single dose from eating these types of food was estimated to be about 0.085 mrem, a very small fraction of the standard.*

Milk

SRS collected milk from nine dairies within 25 miles of SRS.

A person who drank 310 liters (82 gallons) of milk collected from nearby farms could have taken in a dose of 0.023 mrem, a very small fraction of the standard.

Fish and Shellfish Monitoring

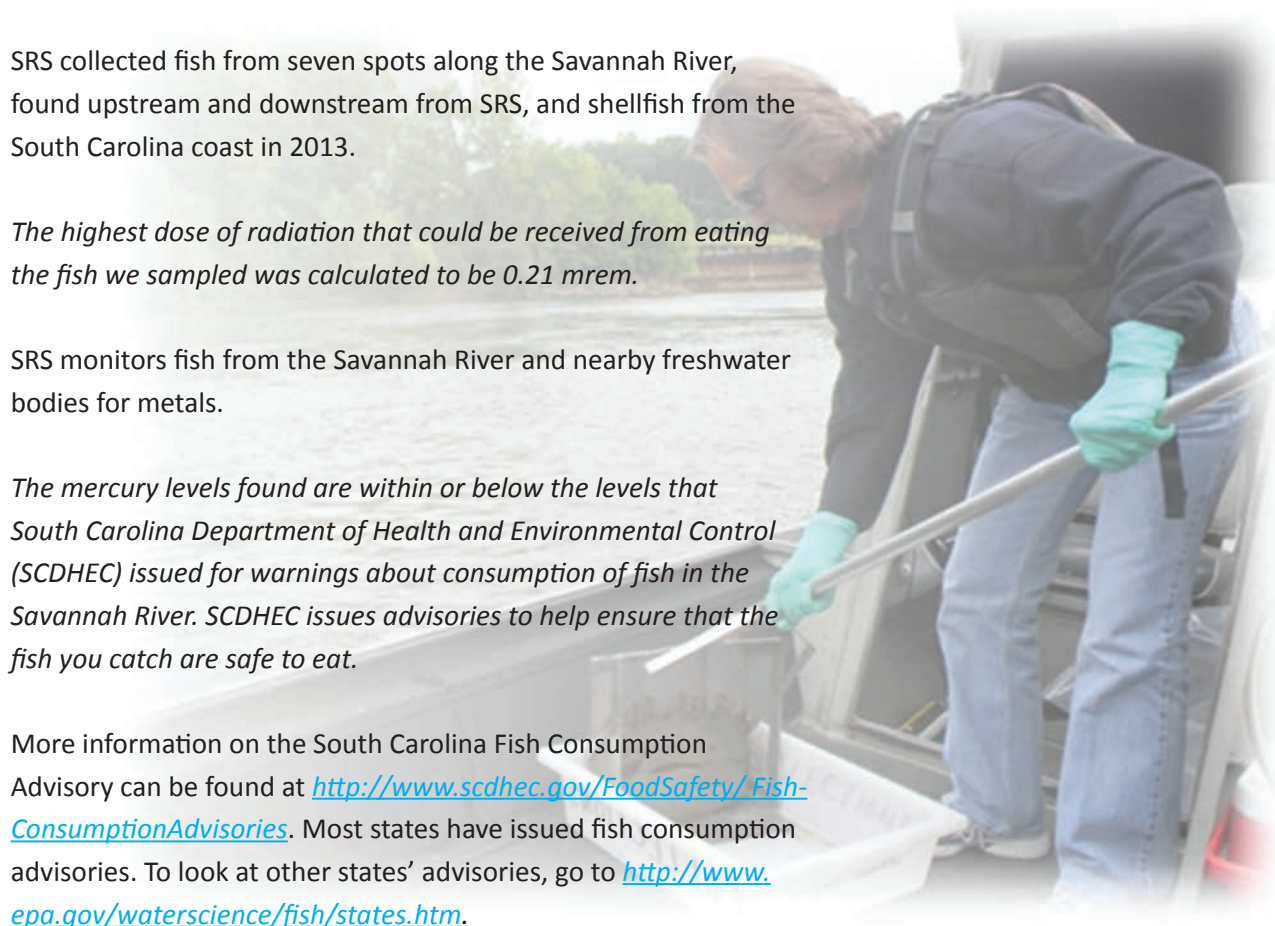
SRS collected fish from seven spots along the Savannah River, found upstream and downstream from SRS, and shellfish from the South Carolina coast in 2013.

The highest dose of radiation that could be received from eating the fish we sampled was calculated to be 0.21 mrem.

SRS monitors fish from the Savannah River and nearby freshwater bodies for metals.

The mercury levels found are within or below the levels that South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) issued for warnings about consumption of fish in the Savannah River. SCDHEC issues advisories to help ensure that the fish you catch are safe to eat.

More information on the South Carolina Fish Consumption Advisory can be found at <http://www.scdhec.gov/FoodSafety/Fish-ConsumptionAdvisories>. Most states have issued fish consumption advisories. To look at other states' advisories, go to <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/states.htm>.



Game Animals

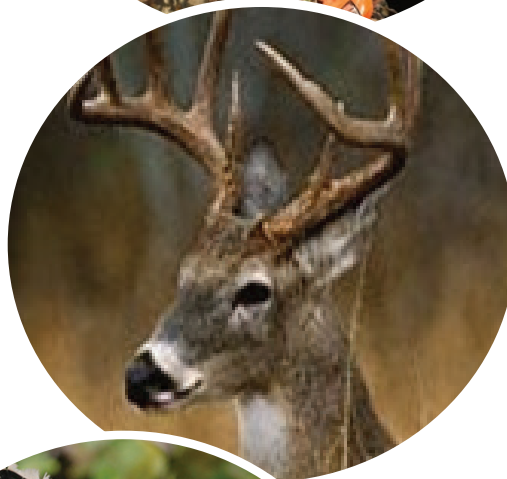
SRS conducts seasonal controlled hunts for safety purposes to reduce vehicle impact collisions. Hunters harvest deer, feral hogs, turkeys, and coyotes.

All harvested animals are monitored for radionuclide concentrations and doses assigned to hunters before the animals are released from SRS control.

During 2013, the highest dose of radiation an onsite hunter could have received was estimated to be 5.0 mrem, well below the 22 mrem per year DOE administrative release limit.

SRS analyzes samples donated by local hunters from alligators harvested in the Savannah River or other locations adjacent to the Site. The radionuclide concentrations in alligators are consistent with those found in fish collected in the Savannah River.

You will find more information in Chapter 5, “Environmental Surveillance,” and Chapter 6, “Radiological Dose Assessments,” of the *Savannah River Site Environmental Report for 2013*.



OUR COMMITMENT

Our Commitment to You

We are committed to cleaning up the pollution from the past, minimizing the effects of our missions, and working with community leaders and our neighbors to keep SRS and the surrounding communities a safe place to live and work.

Honoring Our Commitment

SRS shows its dedication to honoring our commitment through results. For SRS, 2013 was another year of strong results.

Radioactive waste in the SRS tanks includes a sludge and liquid salt waste. Processing and disposing of this waste is accomplished using several facilities. During 2013, the Interim Salt Waste Disposition facilities safely processed a record 1.3 million gallons of salt waste. The Saltstone facilities are where the salt waste is mixed with cement and other materials and is poured into concrete disposal units. These facilities handled over 2 million gallons of salt solution for the first time in its 23-year history. We continued constructing the Saltwater Processing Facility to increase how much salt waste we can treat.

In 2013, we achieved closure of two tanks that held radioactive liquid material.

At SRS, transuranic (TRU) waste is solid waste like clothing, tools, rags, and other items that could have been contaminated with small amounts of man-made elements that are heavier (higher in atomic number) than uranium. The most prominent element in most TRU waste is plutonium. The TRU waste program finished cleaning up, or remediating, and repackaging the TRU waste that was created during the early days of the Site.

We also continued to make sure that the United States' excess plutonium and other special nuclear materials were safely and securely handled and temporarily stored.

Tritium facilities at SRS continued to supply and process tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen gas that is a necessary part of nuclear weapons. For over a half-century SRS has consistently delivered high-quality tritium products and services to meet the needs of the United States military.

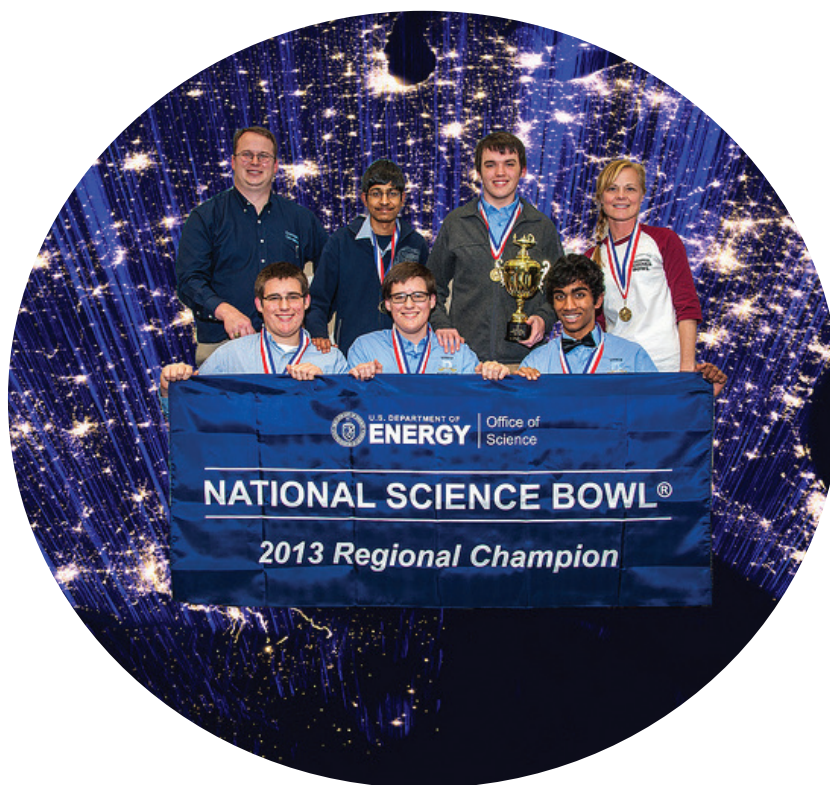
SRS also plays an important role in the national mission to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and related material, helping the United States meet its promises. SRS met all regulatory laws and standards and continued operation of soil and groundwater cleanup systems. We reached these results, while keeping the potential dose of radiation to the public as a result of SRS operations well below any federal public dose limit.

Your Neighbor in the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA)

Our missions at SRS and protecting the environment go hand-in-hand. It's important to do this because SRS is more than a leader in caring for the environment, creating new technology, protecting our country, and finding new ways to make renewable energy. We are also your friends, neighbors, and community partners.

Supporting Education in Our Communities

SRS considers improving science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education very important to its community. We know how important it is to teach our children these subjects. For the United States to compete with other countries on building new technology, we have to have new trained workers always ready to take the place of older workers. To help make sure we always have new workers, SRS gives money to support STEM education outreach activities for students from elementary school through college. We are dedicated to supporting programs, events, and campaigns that will help students learn and will help teachers grow. Some of these programs include:



2013 Central Savannah River DOE National Science Bowl Champion

- DOE Savannah River Regional Science Bowl is organized for students to compete in the areas of biology, chemistry, physics, math, earth sciences, computers, energy, and astronomy. SRS invites local high schools to participate in the regional competition that is held in the first three months of every year. Regional winners compete in the National Science Bowl held every year in Washington D.C.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- The Innovative Teaching Mini-Grants program provides elementary and middle school teachers the chance to win a grant from SRS for their creative and new teaching ideas related to math and science. Grants of \$500, \$750, and \$1,000 are awarded so that teachers can buy the things needed to help their students do better in these subjects. Elementary and middle school teachers in the seven-county area (Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, and Edgefield counties in South Carolina and Columbia and Richmond counties in Georgia) are invited to apply.
- The Future City Competition is held across the United States and is supported by DiscoverE, formerly known as National Engineers Week Foundation. This competition is held to help more middle school students know about and understand technology and engineering.
- The Savannah River Regional Science and Engineering Fair gives young people from the CSRA the chance to learn about research in science and technology by planning, building, and showing off their own “hands-on” science projects. First place winning projects by 4th through 12th graders from school science fairs are invited to enter.
- The Traveling Science Demonstration Program is a partnership between the University of South Carolina-Aiken’s Ruth Patrick Science Education Center and SRS. World-class scientists and engineers from SRS volunteer to teach elementary, middle and high school students about chemistry, biology and physics. The volunteers demonstrate experiments for teachers and students using science kits that schools can borrow. The program also lets teachers use equipment not available in schools. Visits are planned by contacting the Ruth Patrick Science Center.



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Neighbors Helping Neighbors

SRS supports the surrounding communities through a number of social programs. Whether it's giving to the United Way campaign, donating to Toys for Tots, donating blood to the Sheppard Community Blood Center, holding educational programs for schools, collecting food and clothing for neighbors in need or supporting our troops, we give to communities around us.

On the job, at home, in the community - SRS is proud to be your neighbor.



Photos: Top Left - SRS Employee Food Drives

Top Right - SRS Employees Volunteer for Project Vision

Bottom Right - Toys for Tots Campaign at SRS

Bottom Left - SRS Employees Support the American Heart Association

HOW YOU CAN BE INVOLVED

How You Can Be Involved

Community Outreach

SRS continues to support community outreach initiatives that are focused on building partnerships and trust on a number of issues related to the Site. Programs to reach the community, called community outreach initiatives, include business and community development and outreach; gifts to community-based and national organizations through corporate contributions and hours of volunteer work; Site tours related to our mission and for the public (<http://www.srs.gov/general/tour/public.htm>); and public involvement activities like the SRS Environmental Bulletin, special public meetings and hearings or events.

Environmental Justice

Funded by DOE since 1995 and EPA since 2003, the environmental justice (EJ) program (coordinated through a grant with Savannah State University (SSU) in Savannah, Georgia) includes the following:

- Addressing environmental justice concerns, job-training programs, the availability of resources through grants, capacity building, environmental monitoring, and emergency response. EJ meetings took place in Augusta, Waynesboro, Shell Bluff, Millen and Sylvania, Georgia; and North Augusta, Edgefield, Aiken, Blackville, Barnwell, Allendale, Columbia, Beaufort, Denmark and Hampton, South Carolina;
- Organizing the Teaching Radiation, Energy and Technology (TREAT) Workshop to provide opportunities for local school teachers and members of the public to learn about environmental radiation;
- Continuing to get newer and better cutting-edge environmental analytical laboratory equipment for the SSU Environmental Science students, and mentoring students in the Environmental Scholars Program; and
- Providing student internships for environmental contaminant analysis research projects, hands-on training, and the chance to work with local communities on the parts that make up environmental justice.

For more information about the SRS EJ program, contact the DOE-SR EJ Coordinator at (803) 952-8607.

HOW YOU CAN BE INVOLVED

Citizens Advisory Board

The SRS Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) is one of the eight chapters of the DOE Environmental Management Advisory Boards that is specific to a site. These boards give advice and recommendations to DOE on environmental remediation, waste management, and related issues. The SRS CAB is nationally recognized as one of the most productive site-specific advisory boards in the DOE facilities and provided 13 recommendations to DOE in 2013.



Part of the SRS CAB mission is to improve communication with communities that could be impacted by the Site and to make sure the stakeholders have the chance to become involved in decisions made at the Site. A speaker's bureau is available to provide information about the SRS CAB and its activities at civic organizations and club meetings.

For more information about the CAB and its recommendations, call the CAB administrator at (800) 249-8155, email the board at srscitizensadvisoryboard@srs.gov, or visit the CAB website at <http://cab.srs.gov>. A schedule of the SRS CAB meetings, including online meetings, is available on the website. Membership applications, also available on the website, are accepted year-round and selected yearly from stakeholders in Georgia and South Carolina.

Public Involvement in SRS Cleanup Decisions

SRS has held a range of community involvement activities to get community input and make sure that the public stays informed about Site activities throughout the cleanup process. Outreach activities have included public notices and information meetings on cleanup progress and activities. The Savannah River Site Federal Facility Agreement Community Involvement Plan serves as the overall guidance document for public participation and outreach activities at SRS and is available at http://www.srs.gov/general/programs/soil/ffa/CIP_2011.pdf. This plan explains the process SRS uses for public participation as well as ways the public can be involved in the SRS cleanup decision-making process.

In cooperation with the state of South Carolina and the EPA, and in consultation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), SRS seeks public involvement by taking part in workshops, public meetings and public comment periods on radioactive liquid waste tank closure documents so that the concerns of all the affected people can be answered. Additional information can be found at the NRC Public Meetings and Involvement webpage at <http://www.nrc.gov.edgesuite.net/public-involve.html> or the SCDHEC Public Notices webpage at <http://www.scdhec.gov/publicnotices/>.

TO LEARN MORE

How To Learn More

Visit the SRS website: <http://www.srs.gov/general/srs-home.html>

The *Savannah River Site Environmental Report for 2013* is available on the web at the following address:

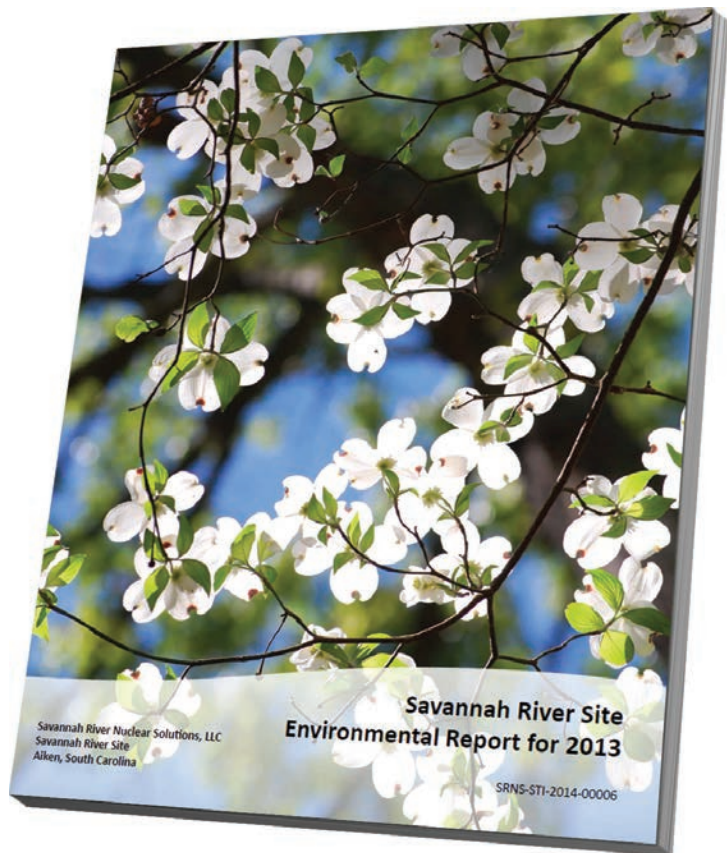
<http://www.srs.gov/general/pubs/ERsum/er13/index.html>.

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Can SRS Make This Report More Useful to You?

SRS wants to make the *Savannah River Site Environmental Summary Report* more useful to its readers. It is important that the information we provide is easily understood, of interest, and communicates DOE's efforts to protect the public and minimize our impact on the environment. We would like to know from you whether we are successful in achieving these goals. Your comments are appreciated and will help us to improve our communications. Please complete the survey, then fold and tape this page so the postage-paid notation and the mailing address are visible, and place it in the mail. You may also complete an online survey on the SRS website at <http://www.srs.gov/general/pubs/ERsum/er13/index.html>.

1. Is the writing ☐ too wordy? ☐ too wordy in some areas, ☐ just right?
unclear in others?
2. Is the content ☐ too general? ☐ too wordy? ☐ too wordy in some areas,
☐ just right? ☐ too general in others?
3. Is the text easy to understand? ☐ yes ☐ no

If you selected "no," is it: ☐ too technical ☐ too detailed ☐ other:

Yes No

4. Does the report cover all the information of interest? ☐ ☐
(If no, please identify content you believe is missing in the Comments section)

5. What section(s) did you find most useful? ☐ Overview ☐ Understanding Radiation and Dose
☐ Monitoring Information (Air, Water, Food Products, Game Animals) ☐ Our Commitment ☐ Community
Involvement

Comments:

OPTIONAL INFORMATION

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